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THE SUN New York City.

#### The Times Libel Suit a Farce.

The trial of the action br ught by F. H. C'DONNELL against the London Times has ended with a verdict for the defendant. But how can this outcome of such a performance damage Mr. PARNELL? He was not permitted to give evidence. Neither side called him as a witness. He stands now precisely where he stood before-on his square denial that he knew aught of the incriminating documents imputed to him by a hostile

On Friday evening he repeated in the most explicit and peremptory way his former declaration that, with one insignificant exception, the letters which he is accused of writing are absolute forgeries. He added that, as a matter of fact, he did not even give to Byrne the check for \$500 about which we have heard so much, although, as it was pointed out by Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY, who d draw the check, nobody then supposed that BYRNE was anything but a hard-working servant of home rule associations. Besides, as Mr. McCarrny explained to the House, the check was not given or asked for in order to further BYRNE's flight from England, but by way of transferring in full a number of small sums which he had col-

lected and deposited. According to some of the London Tory newspapers Mr. PARNELL has been placed in a predicament which compels him either to demand a Parliamentary inquiry or to sue the Times in a court of law. But how is his position an lota the worse now than it was when the libels were originally utter d? It is true that the libels have been read in court in a sham trial which the presiding Justice treated as an ex-parte proceeding. But no proof of the authenticity of the documents submitted was offered; indeed, the counsel for the newspaper admitted that he would not or could not disclose the source from which the letters had been obtained. Neither was it possible for Mr. PARNELL to produce any proof that the letters were forgeries, since, as we have said, O'Don-WELL'S counsel would not call Mr. PARNELL, although the latter was in court.

Under these circumstances, who can say that the libels are more credible than when they were first put forth? As to a Parliamentary inquiry, that has already been requested by Mr. PARNELL, and refused. To bring a suit against the Times, before a London Judge and jury, seems no less venturesome and injudicious, after the O'DONNELL flasco, than it did months ago. Mr. Par-WELL's solemn asseveration, repeated as it was on Friday to the House of Commons. that he never wrote the letters whose history the Times dared not divulge: this, in the judgment of fair-minded men, is an ail-sufent exculpation.

#### The Man with a Pull and the New Order.

With the decline of the wards in political dgnificance, and the substitution for them of the more precise and conventional Assembly Districts, the Man with a Puil, the ward chieftain, has gradually declined from his earlier importance and has become now little more than a reminiscence of the municipal

politics of other days. Prior to the year 1878 Police Justices were elected here, not appointed, as now, by the Mayor. Each one had a particular district which elected him, and over the order and destinies of which he presided. Thus the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth wards, that portion of the city above Canal street, below Fourteenth, and west of Broadad one Police Judge who sat regularly at the Jefferson Market Court on alternate weeks with the Judge who was elected from the Sixteenth and Twentieth wards, that portion of the city north of Fourteenth street, south of Fortieth street, and west of the Bixth avenue. These two magistrates, chosen by direct popular vote, had in their keeping the good order of that large district, and as within these boundaries they had original and almost arbitrary jurisdiction in all cases of breach of the peace, as well as of excise,

assault, and misdemeanor cases, their power

was, to speak mildly, very extensive. They could discharge or commit as suited them, accept or refuse the bond-man offered, parole or imprison the accused as they sew fit, and assist or embarrass the operations of the police as politics or preference might make them inclined. Dependent as they were for realection on the support of constituents, they were naturally glad to accommodate a man of influence within their districts whenever they could; and from this circumstance arose, as a figure in politics, the Man with a Pull. He was usually an Alderman or an Assemblyman or an aspirant to such a post. He was well known in the locality where he lived, and had a considerable following, described in the slang of the day as his heelers. These heelers had a stated rendezvous where the Man with the Pull was most frequently to be found. It was his particular province to intercede for them when arrested, and to secure, if possible their release when charged with such minor offences as drunkenness or disorder, quarrelling on street corners, engaging in brawls, and violating any city ordinance. The ability of the leader to secure the dis-

charge of his friends gave him his pull, and

in return the "gang," as his followers were

tion day, manned the election boxes, pa-

trolled the district, and, in cases of necessity

and need, repeated cheerfully in his behalf,

hemistically called, voted for him on elec-

voting as many times as possible. A following of this kind once established was readily extended into other spheres. The Man with the Pull, having the ear of the Police Justice, soon became a personage to be appealed to. He extended his operations to the Police Department itself, got men places on the force, and retained for others the places they already had whenever they came to be in jeopardy. He applied himself, too, to the Fire Department, the Department of Docks, and of Parks, and he was known to the Department of Streets, now known as the Department of Public Works. The Man with a Pull soon found himself not only able to shield the erring and unfortunate, but to put to work the idle. If adroit and energetic, he built up with amazing rapidity a large following; and when not a candidate himself he had to be consulted

It was the policy of the erstwhile leader of Tammany Hall-we refer to the Hon. PETER B. SWEENY-to enlist the service and to reward the efforts of every Man with a Pull. But where he ran against another Man with a Pull in the same district and on the same side, the ancient Boss was accustomed to encourage the less recognized of the two to become an independent candidate

concerning local nominations.

for some office, and thus demonstrate the extent of his popularity. If he succeeded either in being elected or in polling a large vote, a place was made for him; if he failed of election or did poorly in the contest, be was left outside, and continued to oppose the Tammany nominations with what strength | 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of he could muster.

The Man with a Pull interceded chiefly,

and interested himself most for young men,

often wayward but generally loyal to a bene-

factor or comrade. He used to be a liberal

spender of money in his district, and was of

course quite charitable. The payment of i

month's rent for the distressed, the furnish

ing of coal or wood to the needy, pecuniary

penses of funerals; these were some of the

expected evidences of his generosity. Im-

mediately after the civil war disorder and

turbulence was more general in New York

and less compact; police discipline was not

so good, and ward leaders had a freer rein.

These facts account, in great measure, for

the immunity which some individuals, active

in politics, then enjoyed, and for the fact

that persons whose pretensions to popu-

larity would now be laughed at, then had a

considerable following of friends and re-

tainers, and were able to dictate nominations

The New York city of 1868 and the New

York city of 1888 differ greatly in many

ways, but none more than in the com-

plete transformation of politics and the

increased efficiency, independence, and trust-

worthiness of the police. Moreover, the

character of the city's growth in popula-

tion during the past twenty years has not

been favorable to the aspirations of the

ward leaders. Wards like the First, Second,

Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth

have been occupied by stores and offices to

such an extent as to break the solid blocks of

houses and to scatter and separate the

voters. Up town, the districts have grown

out of all proportion to their political re-

quirements. In a district of 5,000 voters and

with three or four candidates running, 2,000

votes would formerly have sufficed to elect

an Alderman. To-day the same district

has 20,000 votes, and a following of

2000 would be but one vote in ten of the

total. The increase of tenement houses and

also of the flat and apartment bouses has

collected a vast population that can be

reached only through the press. The dis-

trict leaders are helpless to cope with a body

of voters unknown to them, and unknown

to each other, ever changing, unneighborly,

self-contained, and not attached by any ties

whatever to the localities they happen to

live in. With such a population-and it now

forms substantially the main part of the

whole-mere local questions, ward rivalries,

district disputes, count for nothing. The in-

flux of foreigners, whose language makes

them no less strange than their customs,

Hungarians, Italians, Poles, Alsatians, Bo-

hemians. Roumanians, has transformed in

many essential particulars the character of

large portions of the city. At the same time

the changed system of habitations has pro-

duced other differences less patent, less su-

The gangs of to-day-the "Stable Gang."

the "Whyos," the "Quarry Gang," and

others, are but a feeble and unimportant re-

minder of the well-disciplined bands of

young voters, intent not on violence or pli-

age, but on following an admired leader.

who used to swarm about polling places at

elections and carry on the contest for an Al-

derman or an Assemblyman with other and

more violent arguments than paper ballots.

men who twenty years ago enjoyed the

largest personal influence in the ward poli-

tics of New York, would be inadequate,

but divided according to Police Court dis-

tricts, the following is fairly representative:

Tombs Court District. John For. Ward I.: Thomas Cowas. Ward IV.; W. T. BRENNAS. TROMAS P. WALSE.

Jefferson Market Police Court - Michael Nonton

Ward VIII. PETER COLEIN WART IX. JAMES BARRER. Ward XVI.: THOMAS A. LEDWITH ALEXANDER FREAR

Essex Market District -- EDWARD J. S ANDLEY, Ward

Vorkville District Court -- James Invino and Lawrence O Brien Ward XVIII. Michael Toiner, Ward XIX., James O Brien, Ward XXI.; and Michael Cornolly.

Harlem Police Court District.-HENEY C. GEFET, HOSE

Under the laws passed by the Legislature

of 1873 the then existing Police magistrates

were abolished and their places taken by

persons appointed by the Mayor. These new

men had no stated districts, but were se-

lected from the city at large, and they sit ir

regularly in various parts of the town ac-

cording to mutual arrangement, which, up

to a few days ago, took Judge DUFFY from

Harlem to the Tombs, and Judge PATTERSON

from Ward XVII to Jefferson Market.

Ward I. to Tremont, Judge WELDE from

The loss of influence with the Police Jus-

tices, incident to their transfer and new

method of selection, the increased indepen-

dence of the Police Commissioners, the enor-

mous expenses of an independent candidacy.

and the prevalence of different political

methods from those in vogue twenty years

ago, have had a chilling effect on the aspira-

tions of patriots glorying in a pull. Thus

their number and their influence have

steadily declined. The men of influence now-

adays are either those holding official posts

of importance, or else those whose abilities

The general tendency of recent legislation

in this State has been to remove political

power from the people of this city and from

their direct representatives, the Aldermen

and Councilmen, to restrict the number of

elective offices, to vest in Boards the re-

sponsibilities formerly imposed upon indi-

viduals, and to curtail the influence of dis

trict leaders, substituting for it the central

organization of either party. Very few per-

sons in New York know precisely where the

wards are, and fewer still of the present gen-

eration care. They belong to the era of

twenty years ago and to a set of idea- that

is rapidly giving place to new notions that

discard all questions of locality where im-

Grand Army Posts, Attention!

Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM is a gallant sol-

dier and a stanch Republican. He carries

to this day several ounces of lead in his

body. He was a candidate for Sergeant-at-

Arms of the State Senate last winter. The

Republican Senators passed him by, and

Gen. DENIS F. BURKE is another gallant

soldier and an active Republican. He bears

honorable scars received while an officer in

the renowned Irish Brigade. He was a can-

didate for a Deputy Clerkship in the State

Senate. The Republican majority there

cavallerly sent him to the rear and rewarded

Col. MICHAEL W. BURNS was also a gal-

ant soldier, and an unwavering Republican.

He was severely wounded at the second but-

tie of Bull Run, and was made Colonel and

Brevet Brigadier-General for gailantry on

the field of battle. Coi, Burns was a Roman

Catholic. His widow was the guest of his reg-

iment at the Gettysburg reunion. She is in

a time-serving politician with the office.

gave the office to a mere political partisan.

portant municipal issues are concerned.

qualify them to be leaders in public affairs.

Ward XX. Lenwire was himself a Police Judge.

ALER WARD GRORGE W. PLUNEITT, WARD XXII.

Ward VI ; James Haves, Ward XIV.

bimself a Police Justire.

Any list, however carefully compiled, of the

perficial, yet equally efficacious.

and shape policies.

than now: the population was less regulated

aid in small sums, and a share of the ex

the Bonne! This Congressman was the Hon. JOSEPH B. CHEADLE of Indiana. He represents Tippecanoe county and the aspirations of Gen. BENJAMIN HARRISON in the House of Representatives.

The Confusion of the Heathen. At the Pan-Presbyterian Council, now in ession at London, there has been a very serious discussion of the effect of the sectarian divisions of Christendom on the work of converting the heathen to Christianity. It was started by the report of a committee on cooperation with other Churches in foreign missions, and the obvious embarrassments caused by preaching to the heathen different varieties of Christianity

were dwelt upon at length. Of course the other Churches referred to are the Protestant Churches, but it would not be practicable for the Presbyterians to cooperate with all of them, nor even with those which are commonly designated as the Evangelical. The Baptists, for Instance, preach to the heathen that the infant baptism of the Presbyterians is a pagan abomination.

The Episcopalians deny to both the title of Church, and tell the heathen that they are sects cut off by man's perverser ess from the true Church established by CHRIST. Among these, therefore, cooperation is prevented by

positive principle As to the rest, too, what reason is there for supposing that there can be Christian union in operating upon heathendom while there continues to be more or less rancorous division in Christendom ? Even the Pres. byterians of this country are not united among themselves. The color line divides them into Northern and Southern, and there are besides seven different kinds of Presbyterians. The Bantista are even more split. up, there being eleven varieties of them, and of the Methodists there are as many as four-

If, then, the same religious family cannot come together under the light and influence of Christianity, what hope is there that the different families will give up their partisanship in heathen lands? The activity in the work of heath in conversion, too, is doubtless much increased because of this partisan rivalry, the missionary societies of each branch and denomination laying out every

effort to make a good comparative showing. There are now more than seventy different missionary societies in England and the United States, and in this country alone twenty-eight. It is true that these numbers do not represent different varieties of religion propagated, for some of the denominations have several societies each; but none of the principal communions is without its individual society, and many of the minor sects are provided in the same way. Thus there are in this country societies to preach Baptist, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, and Presbyterian doctrines to the heathen. More than that the different varieties of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians have distinct societies, the heathen, for instance, having the choice between the regular Baptist doctrines and those of the Free-Will Baptists, the Seventh Day Baptists, and the Strict Baptists.

It seems from missionary statistics that Protestant missions in India are carried on by 40 missionary societies, in China by 26, and in Japan by 18, and the amount of money annually contributed for foreign missions is between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000.

The heathen must, therefore, be in much embarrassment as to what is the real and genuine Christianity, for it is not improbable that the conflict between the pretensions of the different varieties is fully as bitter in heathendom as in Christendom, even if it is not bitterer, since they are all in active competition for converts, and the contributing adherents of each must be stimulated by women for marrying English titles, or among XI.: THOMAS J. CREAMER WARD XVIL SHAMPLET WAS

As Dr. Chambers said at the Council, there is, then, no use in hoping for Christian union in heathen conversion until you get it here at home. Sectarian lines will be drawn sharply by the missionaries so long as they exist among the Christians supporting the missions, and the confusion of the heathen as to what is Christianity will continue to be great. But, as a compensation, the total sum contributed to missions is greater because of this sectarian competition.

Mr. John H. Putnam, Consul of the United States in Honolulu, recently reported that a number of white persons afflicted with leprosy emigrate from Hawaii to this country every year. He does not attempt to give statistics, but asserts that as soon as a white man is convinced that he is a victim of this disease he leaves Hawaii to escape a lifelong imprisonment upon the little island where the unfortunate lepers of that kingdom are isolated. Mr. PUTNAM's statement is too vague and general in its nature to excite much attention unless corroborated by eviience obtained elsewhere. Some time since a native Hawaiian who had been condemned to death for murder was told that his sentence would be commuted to imprisonment for life if he would consent to inoculation with leprous virus, in order to determine whether teprosy is a contagious disease. He consented to the hard alternative, and, after an interval of many months, he has developed symptoms which, the physicians say, prove that he is affected with leprosy.

Whether leprosy is contagious or not, it is certain that a high state of civilization and the improved condition of the poorer people in modern times are not conducive to its development. In not a few of the parish churches of England may still be seen the slanting "leper window," through which the poor leper of the middle ages was permitted to view the ceremony of the mass, though he might not enter the sacred edifice. Centuries ago Europe was delivered, save in two or three spots, from the curse of leprosy, which, in the middle ages, made its post houses almost as numerous as its churches In Eastern Canada there still exists an iso lated community of lepers, but in our country there are very few victims of the disease. ven among Chinese immigrants, of whose misfortunes through this affliction some sensational reports have been written. In the census year 1880 leprosy caused fewer deaths in this country than any other disease, sixteen deaths being recorded, and only one of

In the far East, the ancient seat of leprosy, it still numbers its hopeless victims by hundreds of thousands, and it is gratifying to know that the Western world is doing much to mitigate the sufferings of these unhappy people. Among these agencies is the Roman Catholic Church, whose priests themselves sometimes fall victims to the disease while striving to mitigate its horrors. English missionaries entered the Puniab several years before the British annexation, and it

the victims was a Chinese.

needy circumstances. On Friday night abili | suppression of the crime. To-day the asylums | glorify Harrison, but they refrain from perallowing her a pension of \$50 a month was called up in the House of Representatives. of the English Mission to Lepers are ecattered over India, helping to alleviate the sufferings of many of the 135,000 poor Without even waiting for the reading of the report accompanying it, a Republican memwretches of the peninsula who have been seized upon by the dread disease which in ber coolly postponed its consideration to the Holy Writ is the type of sin.

#### Marrying Titles.

Of course the marriage of Mrs. HAMERS-LEY to the Duke of MARLBOROUGH is provoking a good deal of discussion as to what is called the rage of American women for marrying titles. But, after all, when you come to count them up, the number of such marriages is not great, and so far as Eng-

lish titles are concerned it is very small. In the list of the peerage, barouetage, and knightage of Great Britain and Ireland. there are only about a dozen marriages with American women recorded, and in only a few of the cases is the rank of the titled husband high. Mrs. HAMERSLEY, baving become the Duchess of MARLBOROUGH, will outrank all her American sisters wedded to Englishmen; but that is likely to be an empty distinction, for the Duke is a socially ostracized man at home, and his American wife will not be able to commend him to favor. Her appearance may rather tend to exasperate the feeling against him as a social outlaw, for the wife who obtained a divorce from him because of his outrageous conduct is still living, and is the mother of the heir to the dukedom.

She is the Marchioness of BLANDFORD, having secured her divorce while he was Marquis of BLANDFORD, and because of her birth as the daughter of the Duke of ABERCORN. her misfortunes, and her estimable qualities of character, she is highly regarded by the Queen and in society. The new Duchesa, therefore, may have a hard time before her when she establishes herself in London.

She will outrank Mr. Jenowe's daughter. the wife of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL the younger brother of the Duke but Lady RANDOLPH has a husband who has done much to redeem the name of his family, dragged in the mire by the Duke of MARL-BOROUGH. It is creditable to America's girls that not even a coronet could win favor for this discredited poer in their eyes.

Another man ofthigh rank married to an American woman has also an unsavory reputation. It is the Marquis of ANGLESEY, and in 1880 he, too, married as his third wife an American widow, Mrs. Wodenouse, a daughter of Mr. J.P. KING of Georgia. Lord GRANTLEY did not marry a widow, but a divorced woman, Mrs. NOBTON, formerly Miss McVickar of New York, and she, we believe, is under the lasting disapproval of English society because of the circumstances of the marriage. Of other American women "married to titles" is Lady MANDEVILLE, formerly Miss YZNAGA of New York, while her sister is the wife of Sir John Lister Kaye: Sir William VERNON HARCOURT married, in 1876, Mrs. IVES, daughter of the late Mr. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY of Boston; Sir EDWARD HORNBY, in 1875, took for his third wife a daughter of Mr. J. P. ROBERTS of New York; Sir DIGBY MURRAY married a daughter of Mr. GERRY SANGER of Utica in 1861; Sir GEORGE STRA-HAN, in 1877, a daughter of Mr. R. READE of New York, but she died the next year: Baron ABINGER married in 1863 a daughter of Commodore MAGRUDER, late of the navy; Sir ROBERT BURNETT, in 1864, a daughter of JAMES MURPHY of New York, and Sir RODERICK CAMERON married for his second wife a daughter of Mr. NATHAN LEAVEN-WORTH of this city, she dying in 1879. Sir THOMAS HESKETH married in 1880 a daughter of the late Senator SHARON of San Francisco. Sir Robert Graham married in 1874 a daughter of Mr. CHARLES BURNS of Brooklyn, and long before he was knighted Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE obtained as a wife the daughter of the Hon, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Of course, at earder periods there have been others of such marriages, though few in all, but this nearly completes the list of those which have occurred during the time when the discussion of the subject has been most frequent. It is too short to indicate either that there is a cruze among American English titles for marrying American women.

## We Speak for an Absent Mother.

Bad it is that it ever should become our duty to administer correction to a thoughtless boy whose real affection for his mamma has been obscured by the natural impulse of independence incident to his getting a long way from home.

The gallant Colonel Watterson made a haracteristically able and attractive speech in Harlem, five hundred miles from blue grass, on Wednesday evening.

Fancy the tearful and indignant choking of the severe and irreproachable Star-Eyed Goddess when her single and uncontrollable son stooped to use the cant about free whiskey, in order to stimulate his argument upon the tariff.

Col. WATTERSON is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian school, and as such he is opposed to an internal revenue of any sort and has repeatedly expressed himself to that effect. When he now puts in a side slap at the proposition to abolish it, it is not that he loves the idea

less, out that he loves free trade more. We regret to say that our observation had already satisfied us that, Col. WATTERSON excepted, not a single one of the conspicuous tariff smashers who touches off this free whiskey shrick as an incentive to keep up the internal revenue, would hesitate to take the other tack if that and not this headed toward free trade.

We cannot now see the teaching and principles impressed upon the Star-Eyed Goddess's boy by all the patient or energetic devices of firm and judicious maternity, sacrificed to the impetuous impulse theorist, even when his hopes are intoxicated by a view of the promised land. Fiel Col. WATTERSON! Fie!

# The Sun's Special Brigade.

When you see a young man nowadays with features wreathed in smiles, or, at least, in serenity, and torso swathed in a flannel shirt, you may know him to be a disciple of THE SUN.

The smiles are the effect of the shirt. The shirt, the product of domestic industry, is a monument to our study and counsels. He belongs to one of the most successful

and growing organizations ever organized. Its members are the happiest citizens in the torrid district. All the formality needed for joining is a personal and private Two Clergymen on Sunday Recreation resolve that THE SUN'S advice shall be adopted, and the reduction of the intention to practice. The initiation fee amounts to merely the price of a shirt, and the annual dues are its duplication and reduplication to any extent the individual member may desire and possess the ability to induige in. The only fundamental obligation is to have at least one flannel shirt.

We are observing the Democratic speeches and the Republican speeches that are degive good promise that this campaign is not to be a campaign of slander. As a matter was their discovery that lepers were often | of course, the Harrison speakers do not glorify buried alive in that country that led to the 4 CLEVELAND, nor do the ULEVELAND speakers

sonal vituperation of the kind that has been in vogue during other Presidential elections. The facts are agreeable. We trust that there will be no change in this respect until

Mr. CLEVELAND. In his appeach to the commit-tee that termally notified him of his renomination, neg-lected to say whether or not he is in avor of a constitu-tional amendment making a President incligible for a third term.—A nervice

the day of voting next November.

It was not necessary. There is an unwritten law on that subject which precludes all ambition. Grant tried to break it down, and was foiled. No President can have a third term.

The little city of Santa Fé. in the Argentine Republic, has had an aching vold, in fact, a large number of them, which it is hoped have been successfully filled before this. The newspapers of Buenos Ayres have spread the report, which we trust is exaggerated, that half the people in Santa Fé are mad with the toothache." The doleful situation may be imagined when the fact is mentioned that in this town of 12.000 inhabitants there was not a single deptist, not even an amateur, who had sufficient skill to pull the offending teeth. The unfortunate persons who had reached the limit of endurance were compelled to journey to Parana, twenty miles away, to procure relief. Doubtless this surprising news has caused a great influx of dentists into Santa Fé. but it is not a little remarkable that a civilized town of 12,000 people should have to advertise the fact that they would regard a few dentist chairs properly manned, in the light of positive luxuries.

Governor HILL has called the Legislature together to provide means for keeping the convicts in the State prisons employed. At its regular session our legislators neglected this duty. It will not answer to keep those who are sentenced to imprisonment for crime in idieness for want of means of working. The extra session will meet in Albany on Tuesday of next week.

#### THE FURTIFICATIONS BILL

# the House Committee's Proposed toppe printion of \$36 000,000 for Heavy Guna

WASHINGTON, July 7 .- The Fortifications bill is at last to make its appearance from com mittee, at the very end of the long list of the regular appropriations, except the general defleiency, which latter is a kind of scrap bag of patches and repairs for the session's neglected or misfit legislation. The Fortifications bill has not only come at the end of the regular department supply bills, but follows them by a long interval, all of them having been not only discussed but passed by the House long ago, and nearly all by the Senate also. It is hard that one of the most important subjects of the day should be thus treated, especially as the heats of midsummer are not promising for an adequate discussion of it. For two years in sucssion no loctifications appropriation at all has been made, and the country will be fortunate it a third year is not added to this disgraceful record.

The bill on which the House Committee have agreed is, in many ways, novel and extraor-dinary. It sets apart about \$36,000,000, to be expended during a series of years on fortifications, largely for guns, mortars, and their emplacements. Unlike a Senate bill on the same subject, the earlier annual installments are to be the smaller, the amounts increasing as the contracts in successive years show that larger and larger sums can be profitably expended. The guns contemplated under the bill include beaviest calibres, and provision is even made for 20-inch gups.

The bill introduced in o the Senate by Mr. Dolph calls for \$126,000,000, which is to be expended on the armor of forts, on guns, mortars. carriages floating batteries, and so on. It is based on the calculations of the Gun Foundry Board and the Fortifications Board as to what defences will be required.

But the great difference between the tw methods proposed is that the new House bill requires that the guns shall be furnished complete by contract, while the Dotah hill calls only for the rough steel forgings from contractors, and the fluishing of the guns is to be done in two Government factories. A further difference is that the Senate bill practically calls for only one kind of gun, the steel breech-loading built-up rifle, which is adopted by all the leading nations engaged in the manufacture or purchase of heavy ordnance. But the House bill is less exclusive in its scope, and provides experiments with iron guns of all cabilities, from twelve up to twenty inches, with built-up steel guns and steel cast guns, with multicharge guns, in which a series of powder charges along the bore give an accelerated velocity; with wire bound guns, which at one time had much said in their favor; with muzzle-leaders as well a breech-loaders, and even with guns converted from smooth-bores to rides. In all these cases the one test required by the House Committee is efficiency. How it is produced is for the maker to settle for himself. What the Government is concerned with is the ability of the gun to pass the prescribed tests for endurance Initial velocity, energy, pressure, and so on. A very comprehensive charity welcomes al methods of producing the required result : and. when it is produced, the Board constituted un der the bill, which is to consist of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Army Chief of Ordnance, the Navy Chief of Ordnance, and several civilian experts, may contract for a successful gun, whatever its character.

The question thus raised is the old one be tween Government and private manufacture of heavy ordnance, supplemented by the other controversy in this country of the advocates of the built-up system of construction against the combined advocates of all other systems. Bo far as the former question is concerned, there is no doubt good ground for difference opinion. The only misfortune now is that the whole subject may have to be fought out again at this period of the session, which is about Had it been introduced six months ago, as it might have been, since the facts on which it is based were all then known, there would have been a good chance for pas-ing it. Even now it might be possible to effect a compromise. perhaps, by carrying out in part both plans, providing for the resumption of Government work on a larger scale, as in Senator Hawley's amendment to the Army bill appropriating \$6,000,000 for heavy ordnance, and at the same time making all the arrangements the House committee wants for getting guns also by contruct on passing the highest tests.

## Michigan Republicant Hits Haves

FLINT, Mich., July 4 .- It may prove a certain satis action to all Democrats to learn that at the Repu lican ratification meeting in this city last naturally night the name of the late occupant of the Presidential seat to which Samuel J. Tilden was elected, Butherford B. Haves, was greeted with hisses by the benefit-

Haves was referred to as one of the leaders of the Republican party. Evidently the Flint adherents of the G. O. P. considered him as one of the tools, hence the hisses at the name of the Ohio hen ruiser.

## AN ADMIRER OF TILDEN.

From the London Truth At the Aylesbury Ruridecanal Conference one of the usual motions deploring the desecration of the Sabbath by boating men a d such sinners was brought forward when the Kev. ii. W. Meeres remarked that he did not thin . too many sermons were good for workingmen, and hat some repression should be provided for hem on Sunday afternoons. He went on to sermon, and "he had in his congregation one excellent fellow who did so and he took care not to raise his

olce -o as to wake him." Canon Evetts fullowed on the same side entirely de-Bying that some part of Sunday could not be given up to

A Beterm Worthy of All Commendation From the (vacannati Enquirer The bustle must go. Mrs. Cleveland

THE AUTHOR OF "STAND UP FOR JENTIN "

Death of the Rev. G or e Doffeld, Presbyterian Prescher and Home Wetter The Rev. George Duffield, a well-known

writer of hymns, died at Bloomfield, N. J., on riday, 70 years old. He was a son of the late Rev. George Duffield of Detroit who was known as the "Patriarch of Michigan." The counger Duffield was graduated from Yale in 837 in the same class with Senator Evarts. Edwards Pierrepont, and the late Chief Jus tice Waite. Samuel J. Tilden was also a member of the class, but did not complete the course. The college friendship between Mr. Duffield and Mr. Pierrepont was made even closer in later life when they married sisters. Having supplemented his training at Yale with a three years' course in the Union Theological Seminary of this city, Mr. Duffield entered the mini-try of the Presbyterian Church, and presided successively over congregregations in Brooklyn, Bloomfield, N. J., Philadelphia Galesburg III and Adrian Sacinaw City, and Lansing, in Michigan. His wife, who was a daughter of Samuel Willoughby of Brooklyn, and to whom he was married in 1840, died in Lansing in 1880. Mr. Duffield then redied in Lansing in 1880. Mr. Duffield then retired from the ministry and went to Detroit, Be ore and during the period of his residence in Detroit he was one of the regents of the University of Michigan. Last fall he came East to live with the widow of his son at Bioomield. Six weeks ago he fell ill with heart disease. Mr. Duffield was best known as the author of the popular hymn "Stand up for Jeaus." which is sung all over America, and which has been translated into the French. German, and Chinese languages. It was written to serve as the concluding exhortation of a sermon preached by Mr. Duffield on the Sunday following the death of the Rev. Dudley R. Tyng in 1858. The retrain was the last utterance of Mr. Tyng to those who were associated with him in the series of religious meetings in Philadelphia, which became famous as the "Great Revival." The hymn at once became popular. Here are the first and final stanzas: The hymn at once became the first and final stanzas:

Stand up '--stand up for Jesus!
Ye soldlers of the cross;
Lift nigh His roval hanner,
It must not suffer loss
From victory unto vic ory
His army He shall lead,
Till every foe is varquish'd,
And Christ is Lord indeed.

Stand up '-stand up for Jesus'
The sirf a wil, not be one;
This day the more on the.
The next the victor's song.
To him that overcometh.
A crown of it cain be.
He with the bins of diory
Shall reign eternally!

He was the author of other hymns, a number of figitive peems, and several small volumes on religious tonics. His son, the late tlav. Samuel W. Duffield of Bloomfield, also published a volume of hymns.
Funeral services will be held at Bloomfield this afternoon. The interment will be at Detroit on Tuesday.

#### Martin Van Buren and His Last Blogra-

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have enjoyed the reading of so many discriminating iterary criticisms in THE SUR of Sunday I cannot refrain from expressing dissent as to your recent article (Sunday, July 1), upon Martin Van Buren Vour critic, the the biographer he follows, errs in attributing infallible foresight and extreme conscientiousness to Mr. Van Buren at the turning point of his career, the campaign of 1844.

It must not be taught without a challenge, that Mr. an Buren's anti-annexation letter was intended by him as a voluntary sacrifice of his Presidential agrication upon the altar of attarnot principles. That letter was not the product of a sudden tinpulse, reckless of per-sonal o neequences. It received during its preparation the grave consideration and counse; of Mr Van Buren's cessible to careful inquiry, and it is not the fact that Mr. Van Buren believed the letter "would probably fatal to his can fidacy." On the contrary he had con-vinced himself that it would surely accomplish his momination. To say that his position against annexation was aken with the expectation that it would defe him in the coming Convention is as though Mr. Cleveland were charged with writing his December tariff message inder the beitef that it would ruin his chances for

second nomination There appear to be other inaccuracies in the Van Buren bineraphy by Sandford as to which it need only be said that all the men of Mr. Van Buren's time have on yet departed, and that the las word of the hist of that period has yet to be written.

## Pickett and Wilcox at Gettrahare

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper of July 4 is a contribution beaded "The Third Day of Getryslurg." the writer of which closes a descript on of Gen. Pickett as follows: "His cooliness is Illustrated by an incident which occurred shortly after he had riven orders to his origade commanders to prepare to the charge. He was sitting on his horse when tien. Wilcox rode up, and, taking a flask of whiskey from
his pocket, said: 'Pickett, take a drink with me. In an hour you wil be in hell ro glory "Be it so Gen. Wilcoz." returned Pickett, taking the professel drink: "whatever my fate, I shall do my duty like a brave man."

I was not a party to the inciden thus described. Gen Pickett and mysel, did not meet while the Confederate forces were in Pennsylvania until the morning of July 5, on the retreat. C. M. Wilcox WASHINGTON, July 6.

All Iriab Voters Not Led by Boyle O'Relliv TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir / You say Friday's Sun that the stand of John Boy e Cleveland settles the side the Irish American voters

You forget the important fact that Patrick Ford. leader of the Ir sh-American forces in this city. ared for the Republican ticket ARENICAN FLAG.

## The " N " Superstition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article on Mr. B. aine's "N" the ry that the names of successful Presidential candidates and with N. is being generally copied by the press. Republicans have discovered that their Presidential candidates have the right literal ter inala whether a successful political ending follows or not. On the Democratic ticket only the Vice-Presidential candidate has a name ending with It remains to be seen whether this "N" is

ough to save the ricket.
One apparent exception to the "N" superstition occurred in 1876. Tilden di not and Haves lid cet the curred in 1878. Tiden di not, and Hayes tid cet the control of the White House. But the popular rote and the moral victors were with the sinquished in that contest. Neither Hayes nor his partitionale any him by the Counting in of the pain who was not retel. As Fraudent Mr. Hayes properly adopted the Democratic pointy of local self successment for the South for which he people had deviated some Republicans held direct the ust Hayes. Administration whom Titien would have removed. But in the respect the first two veers of Chye and's Administration were little more Democratic that was the Administration of Hayes. Perhaps Haves, fearing to be boodooed by his name, energed in the joulity business for the purpose of keep ing-one: "ne" in his neighborhood. An war this labelter tunness o be in that necessary in the Presidency to which another was rabifully elected.

W. J. Y. Rochestan, N. Y. July 8.

## Presidential Mensurements

Harrison is only five feet five inches in height. out what is the report as to his fu ness about the wirth? ilso. And then how much does he weight

From the Boston Dally Globs. President Cleveland is a "six-fonter."

Two Girls Rou-bing it in the Mountains. From the San Francisco Chronicie.

Miss Gertrude Hutchins and Miss M. Smith, two some state have been viewing the mountain removed to make the best of the state arrived in Sacratic Transfer to nor here parts of the State arrived in Sacratic Transfer to make the parts of the state arrived in Sacratic Transfer to the state of the state with the avoid object of writing a book. They refuse the avoid Sacratics as the state of the s

## Hard C'der in Indiana Soll,

Prom the Chicago Heraid

VINCENNES, Ind. July 2.—The mysterious vincear wal which was us on the arm of 5 W Williams, just east of this city has been a counted or, after thorh discussion by themsels and others. Some twenty years so the farm was consist by F M Fay, who had an eat neither ordered have set of ther to be converted into vinegar. While the finit was fermenting about one hour red barries have, and their contents were instituted by the finite was fermenting about one hour red barries have, and their contents were instituted by the finite the grand until it rached as imprevious stras of clear, where it lay until the wall was up or the same spot.

# Sunday Afternoon.

From Judge. Minister—Do my eyes deceive me, or is that a ball a mr in prince of erm ha field?

A this erm Domers of erm ha field?

Minister—Domers of the lought to go and rebuke them with with m presente?

Let an a me the results of the stillage Mr. Minister-Come on! We will rebuke them together.

A New Lite.

Magistrate-You have been arrested a good many times. Unclo Hamms.

Uncle Rasus-Not lately, yo' benah. Yo' bee! | sperienced religion bout a yeah and an ! don's pose | se ben rested mon three or fo' times sence. Iso leadin's difrunt life sah.

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs or throat are usually overcome by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure surative for all souths.

WHAT IS HOING ON IN SOUTETE.

The Fourth of July in town passed off most delightfully this year. The fine weather, the on versal observance of law and order combined with an unusual display of patriotic eqthusiasm, made the celebration of the tion's great holiday a very satisfactory one, There was no great heat, no demaging showers, and a general turning out of men, women, and children in their Sunday clothes which with the flags streaming in the breeze gave thoroughly holder aspect to the scene At night the heavens were ablaze with rockets, blue lights and rom in candles, and from the roofs of high buildings, upon which thousands were gathered to see the show the air seemed to be filled with balls of colored fire, which, when reflected in the waters of the bay and river, produced a weird and striking effect. In the suburbs the same quiet and rational enjoyment prevailed. Horr Seidl had at Brighton Beach audiences which, both aftermoon and evening. In numbers at least, must have reminded him of the Metropolitan Opera House in midwinter, and his rendering

of Wagner and Boethoven was as admirable at

if he had been leading for musicians and crit-

ics instead of for the motier crowd that

throng Coney Island at this season. No finer

The pony races at Cedarhurst brought

concerts have ever been given in this country.

together the usual assemblage of Rockaway, Lawrence and Hemp-tead people, who enjoy each other's society above that of all others, and are nothing if not cliquey and exclusive. They have a very good time all the same and such a jolly set of men in charge of their racing and bunting associations that "sweethearts and wives" are for once guite satisfied with their surroundings. The racing on the 4th was underliably good, and the afternoon was made more enjoyable by polo playing between the runs and by the seiling of \$2 mutuals, of which the ladies availed themselves at discretion. President John D. Cheever entertained a gay party as usual Mr. James R. Keene's house was filled with the friends of his pretty daughter and sturdy son. Mrs. S. S. Sands, Mrs. Van Bensselaer Kennedy, and Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt drove over from Hempstead, and by their presence added not a little to the display of feminine beauty at the club house. The La Montagne brothers and their handsome wives were out in force. Mr. Alexan ler Stevens and his two unmarried daughters-sisters of Mrs. Ladenburg-were on a four-in-hand, and, in short, all the beauty and fashion of the west and of Long Island, which musters pretty strong at this time of the year, was represented.

There were dinners that evening in the club house and in all the cottages followed by fireworks on the lawn, and a dance at the club house, which was kept up until the early hours of the next day. Mr. J. D F. Lanier, who has been absent for more than a year in Europe and has suffered from a severe illness during that time, was on the ground and received a warm welcome from old frien is The Booksways, by the way, scored a big triumph over the Country Club at the late polo matches. They fairly walked away with everything. Mr. Foxball Keens and Mr. John E. Cowden making the biggest score. The Country Club carried off all the honors in the matter of picturesqueness of costume, however, and their scarlet uniforms looked well against the dunes green of the background and surrounlings. Fortunately, the cattle in that neighborhood are tame and ingred to showy colors.

The season of racing at Monmouth Beach opened on the ith with a tremendous crowd and a magnificent day's sport. There was plenty of lively betting, too, and dollars skipped about in parties of thousands as well as handreds. The gambling spirit on the Jersey coast seems to grow as years go on, and Long Branch, which in its early days was sacred to Quakers and Paritans, has now the reputation of being a siightly dissipated place. It will be a pity if the svil anirit is allowed to have its way, and one of the finest ocean resorts in the

world become the home of the blackleg. Speaking of racing, with its attendant evils and excitaments, naturally suggests Saratoga, which, in spite of buying, selling, sporting, and gambling must always remain the queen of American Spas Its situation is so unrivalied. with the pine laden breezes from the Adirondacks sweeping through its broad streets, and its variety of mineral waters so refreshing. that a month there at the beginning or end of the sayson brings endless emovment. This year the hotels are blossoming out with so much new paint and in such artistic colors, that they look more than usually attractive. The United States landways the favorite among New Yorkers and this year has Mrs Robe Remsen and her daughters, Dr and Mrs Mayo, Mr. Addison Cammack and his handsome young wite. Mr. Cadwalader Bildle, and Mr. and Mrs. Youngs among the permanent summercolony, and will have hundreds of others belare the summer is over, as the tide of visitors changes at the States as frequently and

raidily as the wind or the weather The engagement of Mr. Leslie Cotton, which has been recently announced, has made not a little stir among his numerous manden friends. Mr. Cotton is a handsome young willower, having married some years ago a daughter of the late Clarkson Potter, who survived her marriage only a year. His present flancée is Miss Paney Benedict, a daughter of Mr. Samuel Benedict and granddaughter of the late Prof. Jackson of Union College, Schenectady Miss Benedict is a beautiful girl, and an amateur artist of some promise.

A rumor comes from the other side that Sir Roderick Cameron will bring a wife with bim when he returns to this country. Lady Scott being the name and title of the prospective confirmation, and Sir Roderick has enjoyed the reputation of the gay Lot areo for so many years that it is quite possible it may have no foundation in truth On the same uncertain basis rests the rumor

that Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts will certainly wed the Earl of Arran in the early autumn. Quite possibly this also, as the French say, may be only the "cancan de sal-ns." but men will talk and women repeat, and wislows and widewers are always considered fair game for the ma'r montal gossins.

If the season in Newsort is supposed to open with the arrival of the band, and the regular moraing concerts and weekly dances then it should be already in full swing. But on the contrary, it has hardly yet opened its eves to the contemplation of future gaveties or made out its lists for dinners and dances to come, Among the latest arrivals, however, are Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop and his daughter. Miss Charlotte Winthrop, who are the most frequent and charming of dinner givers, and will probably entertain as much as usual. Mrs. John G. Heckscher and her daughters have also returned from Euro e and will spend the greater part of the summer in Newport with Mrs. John Dore who is the annt of Mrs. Beckscher.

Baron von Biottnitz, an officer of the Second Boyal Prussian Guarts Regiment Field Artillery, now on a short has e of absence has been the guest of Gen Daniel Butterfield at Crayside Cold Spring on the Hudson.

The Lendon season, which received a sudden check with the death of the Emperor Frederick, has refived again, for the benefit especially of the crowd of Episcopal dignitaries who have arrived for the Pan-Angilean Con erence. A number of American Bishops are among them, and it is pleasant to note that they observe the same simplicity of conduct and bearing that is a part of their profession at home. At the opening mosting which took place at Lambeth Palace, the atomic of the Archbistion of Canterbury, not a little surnitse was felt at the manner of the Americans' arrival, some coming in harsons, others on feet, and our own Bishop Potter in nothing note stately than a four-wheeled cab. Any one who has seen the equipmes of English orelates with their embiazoned panels, and coachmen and to then in liveries gorgeous enough for an Lastern potentate, will approclate the good taste and good sense that prompted the absolute reverse of show and estentation on the part of the delegates from

the American branch of the English Church.